



Government Gazette.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 20.]

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, MAY 16th, 1863.

[Vol. I.]

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Government Gazette.

NOTICE.

The Government Gazette

will cease to be supplied gratis

AFTER THE 31st MAY.

Terms of Subscription will be \$5 per annum, \$2.75 per half-year, and \$1.50 per quarter, payable in advance. Single copies, 12½ cents each, to be obtained

of Messrs. Clarkson & Co., New Westminster, and of the Express Agents in the other towns.

A yearly subscriber, for at least two copies, may have his name, business, and address inserted free in each number of the *Gazette*.

Communications to be addressed, and subscriptions to be remitted, to the Editor of the *Government Gazette*, Royal Engineer Camp, New Westminster.

By order of the Governor,

R. C. MOODY,

Colonel, R. E., and Chief Commissioner.

Lands and Works Department,
New Westminster,
6th May, 1863.

Colonial Secretary's Notices.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
22ND DECEMBER, 1862.

WITH reference to a Notice dated 26th July, 1862, announcing that all Official Notices and Advertisements thereafter to be issued which should of custom or necessity appear in the *Government Gazette* were, until further notice, when published in the *British Columbian* newspaper, to be taken and deemed in all cases and for all purposes to have been duly published in the *Government Gazette*. Notice is hereby given that after the 31st December, 1862, the *Government Gazette* will be issued as a separate publication, and no Notice published in the aforesaid *British Columbian* newspaper after the 31st December, 1862, is to be taken or deemed to have been published in the *Government Gazette*, as aforesaid.

By order of the Governor,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
22nd December, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st January, 1863, until further notice, the Gold coins of the United States of America will be taken at the Public Departments of this Government at the rate of Four Dollars and Eighty-five cents to the £ Sterling.

2. That portion of the printed circular issued on the 30th August 1859, which directs that the Five Dollar piece be taken as equivalent to the Sovereign, is to be considered as cancelled on and from the 1st January aforesaid.

By order of the Governor,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

CIRCULAR.

VICTORIA, V.I.,
26th February, 1863.

IT being considered desirable that the *Government Gazette* should contain a variety of information concerning British Columbia of a nature interesting to the public, His Excellency the Governor requests that all Heads of Departments will forward such statistics, &c., as may be applied for by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for insertion in the *Government Gazette*.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Colonial Secretary.

Auction Sale.

CUSTOM HOUSE SALE.

THE FOLLOWING

SPIRITS

WILL BE

Sold by Auction,

AT NEW WESTMINSTER,

On Wednesday, the 10th of June,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P.M.

—O—

6 cases,	120 gallons	Alcohol,	60 over proof,
11 "	110 "	do.	do.,
1 "	5 "	do.	do.,
1 cask,	39 "	do.	56 over proof,
4 casks	117 "	Spirits,	do.
1 cask	78 "	Islay Malt Whiskey,	
6 casks	191 "	Gin,	
1 cask	36 "	Brandy,	
9 cases	110 bottles	Gin,	

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS

By order of Collector of Customs.

Custom House,
New Westminster, 15th May, 1863.

Supreme Court,

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice
of British Columbia.

GENERAL ORDER.

A COURT OF ASSIZE and General Gaol Delivery will be held at the undermentioned places on the dates specified, at 11 A.M.

New Westminster,	April 15th,
Yale	" 24th,
Lytton,	May 1st,
Lillooet,	" 11th,
Williams Lake,	" 22nd,
Cottonwood,	June 1st,

Williams Creek, about the middle of June.

The Court will stay in the Cariboo district until the 20th of September, and Assizes will be held on the 1st July, 1st August, and 1st September.

Any matters requiring attention may be brought on at intermediate times, by appointment with the Registrar.

Any matters set down for hearing at Douglas may be taken at Lillooet or elsewhere, at the convenience of the parties having conduct of the suit; notice to be given of any change of venue.

By the Court,
GREVILLE C. MATHEW,
Registrar.

March 8th, 1863.

Government Assay Office.

GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE, NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ASSAYS OF GOLD BULLION are made on the following terms, and under the following conditions:—

1. A receipt will be given to the Depositor for the exact gross weight of his deposit.

2. The resulting ingot will be delivered to any party returning the aforesaid receipt, whether the Depositor or any one else, and the party returning the receipt will be required to cancel it by his signature at the time of receiving the ingot.

3. Each ingot will be stamped with its *number*, corresponding to its number in the official records, with its *weight*, in ounces and decimals of ounces, its *fineness* in thousandths, and its *value* in dollars and cents; also with a Government cipher, a crown encircled by the words "BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT ASSAY;" thus:



and the clip corner will be protected by a small crown impressed on the face of it.

4. With each ingot will be given a certificate, signed by a Government officer, of the weight of the deposit before melting; its weight after; the fineness; the charge for assaying; and the value in dollars and cents.

5. For all bars not exceeding 50 ounces in weight, a charge of seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) sterling will be made, and for every additional 10 ounces, or fraction of same, one shilling and six pence (1s. 6d.)

All clips are retained in the Government Assay office; but on bars not exceeding 10 ounces in weight, allowance will be made off the assay charge for the value of the clip.

N.B.—Bars assayed at this office, or DUST, may be exchanged for American coin, at the current market rates.

ASSAYS OF ORES are made at the charge of One Pound (£1.) for each specimen experimented upon.

FOR A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ANY MINERAL, Two Pounds (£2.) is the charge.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET.

P.S.—Useful geological specimens, whether metallic or not, if accompanied by a note of the locality where found, position with regard to other rocks, altitude, dip, &c., &c., will be thankfully received.

W. P. C.

April 4th, 1861.

General Post Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Contract has been entered into with Francis Jones Barnard, (Barnard's Express), for the conveyance of the **GOVERNMENT MAILS**, as undermentioned.

From 1st April to 30th November:

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton, and Lillooet, and return weekly.

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton, Lillooet, to Williams Lake, and on to Antler, and return semi-monthly.

From 1st December to 31st March:

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton, and Lillooet, and return semi-monthly.

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton, Lillooet, to Williams Lake, and on to Antler, and return monthly.

WARNER R. SPALDING, J.P.,

Postmaster General, B. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RATES OF POSTAGE between the under-mentioned places, in all cases to be prepaid. **LETTERS.**

Between	New West- minster.	Douglas.	Hope.	Yale.	Lytton.	Lillooet.	Williams Lake.	Quesnel.	Antler.
New Westminster,	5d	5d	5d	1s	1s	2s	3s	4s
Douglas,	5d	..	5d	5d	1s	1s	2s	3s	4s
Hope,	5d	5d	..	5d	1s	1s	2s	3s	4s
Yale,	5d	5d	5d	..	1s	1s	2s	3s	4s
Lytton,	1s	1s	1s	1s	..	1s	2s	3s	4s
Lillooet,	1s	1s	1s	1s	1s	..	2s	3s	4s
Williams Lake,	2s	2s	2s	2s	2s	2s	..	1s	2s
Quesnel,	2s	2s	2s	2s	2s	2s	1s	..	1s
Antler,	4s	4s	4s	4s	4s	4s	2s	1s	..

NEWSPAPERS.

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, or Yale, .. 2d.

From New Westminster to Lytton, Lillooet, Williams

Lake, Quesnel, or Antler,

5d.

WARNER R. SPALDING, J.P.,

Postmaster General, B. C.

General Post Office, British Columbia,

1st July, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st January, 1863, all letters and papers leaving the General Post Office, New Westminster, will have the date on which they are dispatched stamped on the envelope.

WARNER R. SPALDING, J.P.,

Postmaster General, B. C.

General Post Office, New Westminster, 20th Dec., 1862.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the General Post Office British Columbia.

Arter, John
Arthur, Saml, James
Ardagh, Richard
Abbot, James G
Andrew, John M
Archibald, Louis
Armstrong, Charles
Anderson, Arthur
Alexander, Mrs. Anne
Ash, Richard
Angus, James
Austin, Edward H

Buckland, Roland
Bedle, Henry 2
Brown, Jos and Jas 2
Beffa, Vincenzo
Bouhand, Monsieur
Battistini, D
Berting, Karl
Bailler, E P
Bruce, Thomas J
Brew, Captn C A
Bacon, Hiram
Byrnes, L F
Badfish, Albert G
Bratton, John B
Buil, John
Black, G W
Ben on, Joseph
Boyle, C A
Binkley, Franklin
Bruce, John
Boubeau, Alexander
Billings, Thos S
Black, Alfred
Bowen, Stewart B
Brenner, Joseph
Bromfield, Alfred
Bulling, Jonathan,
Barry, Hambleton
Bailey, Madison F
Breckbill, Jacob
Barnhart, J
Boughner, Walter
Buffington, John C
Brown, H M
Bobb, Israel M
Bascomb, Robert
Bayfield, Chas
Bailly, Lisa
Buchanan, Jas
Brown, John
B'ssell, Nel on
Bryant, Wm C
Boyd, Hugh
Baker, Fletcher
Boyd, James
Berdam, Saml E 2
Byrne, Michl W

Cormack, John 2
Curry, E L
Cusling, George
Canniff, Henry
Crawford, Alexander
Concy, Albert
Chivers, Joseph
Caswell, A F
Connell, John B

Colter, John A
Clements, John
Carpenter, L F 3
Cameron, R
Carr, Michael
Curry, E L
Couves, A and C
Cushing, M M
Carnochan, Andrew R
Crowley, Patrick
Charlson, James
Coyle, Mrs
Cooke, Geo G P
Cramer, Hugh
Cassady, Peter
Christie, Alexr 3
Clements, Jas
Conolly, Michl
Curry, E L
Costelo, Jas
Cryster, Leonard
Cotton, D J
Caton, Wm K
Cameron, Alexr 2
Chambers, Jas
Coulter, Thos
Chambers, Coote M
Cameday, D
Cardozo, M V 2
Cochran, John
Copland, W C
Campbell, N S 2
Conley, Riley
Cradock, Emerson
Charlton, Edwd
Crouch, Cyrus
Coulter, Thos
Carlisle, D
Campbell, Geo
Chipman, Mary J
Clements, John 2
Christian, Henry
Crozier, Jos A
Clohesy, Nicholas
Clark, Wm
Chorley, Robt
Crawford, James
Cave, Cave B
Craig, Alexr 4
Cole, Geo W 2
Crozier, James
Caldwell, Wm
Cornelius, John
Campbell, Daniel
Corson, Henry, R
Coad, Richard
Cumming, James

Dirlam, James
Devoe, Geo
Denney, Wm
Duncan, Geo
Dillon, Jas
Ditz, Andw
Decker, Mr
Downey, Wm
Dawson, John
Davies, David
Dempsey, John
Dalgetty, James

List of Unclaimed Letters (Continued.)

Eaxil, Paul
Eberwein, Herman
Emery, Peter
Eyclesheimer, Stephen C
Evans, Ezra
Emery, Thos
Egan, James

Fortescue, G E
Fallen, Thomas,
Foshay, David O
Farley, Turner 3
Fletcher, Chas
Fulton, Jos B
Farrar, M C 2
Fields, Wm 2
Farewell, Chas
Fennie, Wm 4
Fuhrer, Frank
Flynn, R T
Fenton, R 2
Fletcher, D C 2
Florance, John A
Fraser, A D
Frost, J P
Fontana, R
Foster, Thos
Filere, Mr
Fairchild, Jesse
Fluker, John
Forrest, Wm
Forrester, Thos H
Foulds, Geo
Fitzgerald, W T
Fannin, John

Garden, Geo
Gerard, Jos
Gardner, J R
Giltner, F
Gordon, John
Graham, Malcolm
Gray, Alex
Guegon, P
Gale, Amanda
Gray, Henry D
Graville, David
Gould, Preley
Giltner, F
Gibson, Peter 2
Galacar, Philips
Good, O C
Gordon, Alex
Gray, Thos E, 2
Goss, Richd
Gibbs, M
Gibson, John
Gannon, Mrs
Gladwin, Wm
Girandon, Edouard

Harvey, C F
Hutchinson, A F 2
Hartman, John
Hamilton, Gavin 2
Harrison, Aubrey, J
Hall, A S 2
Hutton, John B
Houghy, John
Hancock, Daniel B
Hay, Wm

Haseler, H K
Hennis, B L
Hay, Alexr
Hunter, John
Hawthorne, Mrs
Hunter, Captn John
Heyward, Thos
Hilliard, W H
Hawke, Gabriel,
Higgins, Mr
Hall, J W 2
Hallock, W C
Hill, H M
Hoffman, H
Haly, Patk
Haley, Dan M
Holmes, Saml R
Hackley, Simeon
Hodsdon, Fred
Hooker, Josiah
Haviland, John
Hunningan, Thos
H. P. C.
Hunter, Anthony
Holland, Wm
Hohn, Chas

Jones, John J 2
Jones, Jame 2
Johnston, Jas
Jackson, J. E
Jepson, Charles 3
Johnson, J S
James, William
Johnson, Angus
Jackson, Duncan
Johnson, John
Jackson, M L
Jay, Dr
Julian, H B
Jamieson, Wm

Kingston, Thomas
Kyes, Saml
Kaye, Fredk
Kelley, F W
Kennedy, Jas M
Kitchen, Isaac 2
Kennedy, R J
Kinnear, David
Kellul in, Martin
Kerr, Jas
Kirby, Saml W
Kemptle, John

Luse, Stephen
Leary, John
Lyons, John G
Lowry, Alexander N
Lewis, Wm
Launty, Jacob
Lamond, Charles
Zyine, Henry
Lubben, John
Larcomb, Joseph
Lausing, Henry
Legine, X I
Lindsay, Arch 2
Lawler, Charles
Love, Thomas
Livingstone, Dugal
Lennen, Edwd.
Lefrancois, Onesim
Leadbetter, Robt
Lewis, Mrs Mary
Leaver, Thos
Lippincot, W
Laughton, Geo

Mc Ewan, Walter
Madden, John
Millard, W S
Mc Clue, Edwin M
Martin, Joseph

List of Unclaimed Letters (Continued.)

Miller, Dr	Mc Rae, Donald 2.
Mc Fee, Chas	Mc Gregor, Peter 2.
Mc Afee, Allen	Mc Intire, Peter
Murphy, Pat	Mayer, Chr
Moore, Chas	McKenzie, Wm
Munn, R R	Minson, Henry
Mc Crady, E R	Nickolls, Sam 2.
Mc Carthy, H D	Nolan, Mary 3.
Mc Millan, W F	Newsom, D J
Mc Carthy, Wm	Newsom, Thos
Martin, Walter S	Ninno, John
Mc Lein, Wm	Newbery, Fred
Mc Craigh	Niel, Thos
Mohr, John	Nollmans, Henry
Mc Donald, Chas	O'Brien, Michael
Mc Donald, Alexr 2.	Oliver, Andrew
Manson, John D 2.	O'maley, Patrick
Matheson, Hugh	O'Hara, Chas
Muir, David	O'Connell, Richd
Moore, John	Perkins, Hiram
Muthis, D	Purcell, Patrick
Mc Caid, S	Parker, Anthony
Mc Gown, W	Pielto, Prosper J
Milligan, David	Pearce, Saml
Mc Dowell, John	Pronty, N H
Meager, Jas	Perham, A S 2.
Marks, W	Pattullo, Thos R
Malohi, W W	Pease, Henry
MacKenzie, Alexr G	Parsons, Chas M
Mildensheim, Otto	Philips, K
Mulley, Jas	Perry, Emerson W
Mulkey, Geo C	Purdy, David J
Marston, John	Pattison, Eustace
Moore, John 2.	Perry, J L
Mc Sohen, H P	Parker, Saml
Monteiro, Joseph	Pellant, Hyacinthe
Mc Lein, Wm	Penwarden, Frank
Mc Queen, J B	Paove, Thos
Mc Farlane, Alexr	Proso, W G
Martin, Wm	Picken, Wm 2.
Mc Caskill, Wm	Prager, M
Michael, Robert	Prater, Chas L
Mc Feely, Barnard	Putnam, T D 2.
Moleno, Hilaire	Pollock, John
Morris, H	Rodgers, Wm
Morgan, D P	Ramirez, Luis
Mc Donald Ronald	Raferly, Edwd
Mc Millan, John	Rask, Robt
Mc Crim, Walter	Rickee, Geo
Mc Connell, Archy	Rich rdson, Thos
Mc Lellan, Jas W	Richardson, Geo
Mc Graugh, Barnard	Read, John M
Mc Gregor, R P 2.	Ralph, Jas
Mc Canlan O J	Roberts, Wm H
Munn, A J	Rising, D B
Mc Curdy, Dr Saml	Ring, Michael
Miller James H	Richards, Lewis L
Mallony, Jas	
Mc Williams, Alexr	

List of Unclaimed Letters (Continued.)

Robertson, John F	Turner, J J 2
Robertson, Mr	Turnbull, Adam
Robinson, Geo H	Tait, Thos
Roberts, John	Tanner, Geo
Rochon, G	Tysan, Jas
Roff, David	Taylor, D
Russell, Edwd	Tait, John R
Rose, Hugh	Thompson, Jas
Roebman, Willis	Thorne, Danl C 2.
Ruffley, J E	Titter, S T
Read, Augustus	Thompson, Mr
Robb, R H	Terrill, N G
Rhodes, Geo	Trevorwad, Thos
Reynolds, Geo 3	Udy, Wm
Smithwite, John	Volmar, Wm
Soulie, Leonie 2	Vissick, Wm
Sill, Joseph	Van, Dine H L
Smith, C W 2.	Vautrin, Xavier
Sawyer, Jonathan G	Vansicklen, Thomas
Stone, Nathan F C	Vass Geo
Stinson, Roger	Vyarbolling, G
Shampson, Wm 2	Volkmann, Felix
Schwartz, Emos	Vries, Henry De
Smith, W K	
Stromberg, Geo	
Sylve, Jean	Wait, John
Stobo, Alexr	Whitcomb, J S
Smith, J J	Wilcox, Jas
Smith, Chas	Worth Henry
Simpson, Robert B 2.	Wright, W P
Shaw, John	Woods, Geo
Simmons, Wm	Williams, Thos
Shively, John	Watt, John
Smith, Joseph	Williams, O W
Scott, D	Wonnell, Mrs
Sevett, P W	Whitford, Amos T
Segur, Geo	Wells, Allen C
Shannon, Jeremiah	Whitcomb, H M
Stevens, Jas	Walsh, Jas
Segur, Elizth	Walker, E
Sanders, Mr	Walker, Robt W
Silverman, Wm E	Williams, David
Sterns, A J	Weir, John 2.
Sokolowski, David	Williams, Peter
Seaton, Edwin	Wilcox, Jas
Smith, E	Whyte, Joseph
Stansbury, Chas	Whitner, H W
Spilman, Abram	Williams, George D
Swan, John A	Woodward, Fletcher
Stranelli, Pietro	Williams, Thos H
Shedder, Saml	Waynick, W W 2.
Stevens, John 2.	Williams, John
Stoner, Wm	Walton Wm.
Sinclair, C D	Walker, Robt W
Strong, Absalom	
Smith, Stewart	
Thompson, Jas J	
Thomas, R F	

New Westminster, April 1st 1863.

WARNER R. SPALDING,
Postmaster General.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

ROYAL ENGINEER CAMP, NEW WESTMINSTER.

Abstract of results for the week ending Saturday, the 9th May, 1863.

Day of the week.	Barometer reduced to 32°	9.30 A.M.										3.30 P.M.										Weather.	
		HYGROMETER.					WIND.		SELF REGISTER- ING THERMOM'S			HYGROMETER.					WIND.						
		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew point.	Elastic force of vapour.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force 0 to 12.	Rain in previous 24 hours.	Ozone in previous 24 hours.	maximum in air.	minimum in air.	minimum on grass.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew point.	Elastic force of vapour.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force 0 to 12.		moon's age.
S	30.163	49.5	45.5	40.7	.254	.718	Calm.	0	.080	7	57.0	39.5	35.5	30.164	48.0	44.0	39.2	.240	.717	E.	3	16	Fair.
M	30.149	49.5	47.2	44.4	.293	.827	E.	1	.205	8	54.8	41.0	39.0	30.096	64.0	55.0	48.7	.344	.577	E.	1	17	Fair.
T	29.930	58.0	52.0	46.6	.318	.659	Calm.	0		5	68.0	40.5	35.0	29.891	68.0	59.0	53.6	.411	.601	S.	1	18	Fine.
W	30.051	54.0	46.5	39.0	.238	.570	S.	2	.210	4	73.5	45.6	44.0	30.119	54.5	45.0	35.5	.280	.489	S.W.	3	19	Fine.
T	30.388	52.0	45.5	39.0	.238	.613	S.	2		4	60.5	35.0	29.0	30.373	53.8	45.0	39.2	.214	.515	S.	2	20	Fine.
F	30.193	54.0	47.8	41.6	.263	.630	E.	1		3	59.0	32.0	29.0	30.117	57.0	44.8	33.8	.194	.418	S.W.	3	21	Fine.
S	30.134	52.2	47.8	43.4	.282	.721	Calm.	0		3	62.0	36.0	31.0	30.140	57.0	49.0	41.8	.265	.570	S.W.	2	22	Fine.

NOTE.—The cistern of the Baromet is 46 feet above the level of the sea.

The flow of the Tide ceased to stem the downward current of the Fraser River on the 4th. Slight frost on the nights of the 7th and 8th.

Observations taken by
J. CONROT, Lance Corporal, R. E.

R. M. PARSONS, Captain, R. E.

Proclamations.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



PROCLAMATION.

No. 2. A. D. 1863.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

WHEREAS by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order, and good government of the same;

And whereas by a Proclamation duly made and issued under the Great Seal of the Colony of British Columbia, and dated on, or about, the 18th day of March 1861, certain remissions in the purchase money of Country Lands in the said Colony purchased for actual settlement, were granted to certain Officers of Her Majesty's Royal Army and Navy in certain cases;

And whereas such remissions were originally calculated upon the basis of the price of such Country Lands being one pound sterling per acre;

And whereas the price of such Country Lands has been reduced to four shillings and two pence per acre;

And whereas it is expedient to repeal the said Proclamation, and to provide that the remissions aforesaid should be reduced proportionately with the said reduction in the price of Country Land, and free grants of lands substituted for remissions in money;

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

Repeals former Act.

I. The said Proclamation of the 18th day of March, 1861, shall be and is hereby repealed, as and from the 1st day of January A. D. 1863.

Saving existing rights, with option of making use of the new Act.

II. Every Officer who has actually settled upon Country Lands in the said Colony, under the said Proclamation, and has been duly complying with the requirements thereof, may complete his Title to such lands under such Proclamation; or, by a Notice in writing under his hand, addressed and delivered to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the Colony, may obtain Title to such Lands under this Proclamation, upon such terms as the said Chief Commissioner shall by any Certificate in writing under his hand in that behalf prescribe.

What Officers may take Free Grants of Land.

III. From and after the date hereof, Military and Naval Officers in Her Majesty's Service of the Rank hereinafter specified, or of the ranks respectively relative thereto, who shall, with the view of actually settling

and residing thereon, take up any unoccupied and unsurveyed Country Land in British Columbia, shall subject as hereinafter is mentioned, and upon the production of the Certificate hereinafter also mentioned, be entitled without pay, to free grants of such Land in the amounts and in manner following, that is to say:

	Acres.			
Field Officers of 25 years service, in the whole	600
Do. do. 20 do. do. do...	500
Do. do. 15 do. do. do...	400
Captains of 20 do. and upwards in the whole...	400
Captains of 15 years service or less, in the whole	300
Subalterns of 20 do. and upwards, do...	200
Do. 7 do. do. do...	200

Certificate of Rank, Service, &c. necessary: Officer must be on full or staff pay or have resigned with purpose of settling.

IV. Every person desiring to take advantage of the privileges accorded by this Act shall before obtaining any of the same, produce to, and leave with, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for British Columbia, a Certificate from the General Commanding in Chief in England, or from the Office of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, shewing that the settlement of the said person in a British Colony has been duly sanctioned, and shewing also the rank and length of service of such person, but nothing herein contained shall entitle any person to any of the Grants aforesaid, except such person shall at the time of actually settling or residing upon, and recording such Country Lands, be either on half pay or full pay; unless the person settling shall have quitted the service for the purpose of settling in a British Colony.

Such proposing settler shall obtain a statement of date of retirement.

V. Every person who shall have so quitted the service for the purpose of settling as aforesaid, shall before being entitled to the privileges afforded by this Act, obtain a statement by the proper authority, to be made in one of the Offices aforesaid, and upon his Certificate aforesaid, of the date of his retirement from the Army or Navy, for the purpose aforesaid.

Presentation of Certificate.

VI. Every Officer who shall have conformed to the Regulations aforesaid, shall present his Certificate to the Governor for the time being aforesaid, within one year from the date of his retirement aforesaid; and in default thereof shall cease to be entitled to any of the privileges afforded by this Act.

Governor's Certificate of bona fide settlement necessary.

VII. Provided always, that every person availing himself of the privileges of this Act, shall not be entitled to a Grant of the Land sought to be acquired under this Act, until he shall have obtained from the Governor for the time being of British Columbia, a Certificate that he has been a bona fide settler in British Columbia for the space of two years actually resident on the lands sought to be acquired.

Location Ticket.

VIII. Provided, that until such person shall have obtained a Grant as aforesaid, he shall be entitled to a Location Ticket, to be issued to him by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for British Columbia.

Limited time for demand of Grant.

IX. Provided, that unless the person holding such Location Ticket shall obtain a Grant of the Land in respect of which such Location Ticket shall have been granted within twelve months from the expiration of the said term of two years, the Land, in respect of

which such Location Ticket shall have been granted, shall absolutely revert to the Crown, and be capable of being sold, pre-empted, or granted, *de novo*.

Specification of limits.

X. Provided, that no Location Ticket shall be granted, or free grant made, unless the particular land to be included therein, shall have been claimed specifically within two years from the date of such Certificate from the Offices aforesaid.

No transfer until Grant.

XI. Provided that, the Land in respect of which such free grant shall have been sought, shall not be transferable, until a Grant thereof as aforesaid, shall have been made thereof.

Transmission of privileges on death of claimant.

XII. Provided that the Governor for the time being of British Columbia may, in case of the death of the person entitled to the privileges aforesaid, before a Grant of the Land aforesaid, by any writing under his hand confer the benefit of the privileges aforesaid, to such child or children, or other relative of the person entitled to such remission, as he may think proper.

But upon same condition.

XIII. Provided, that such child or children, or other relative, shall enjoy the right to such privileges to the same extent, and subject to the same conditions, as the person dying would have done had he lived.

Reserves, Public rights of way, &c.

XIV. Provided, that every Location Ticket and Grant as aforesaid, shall provide for the usual reservation of all public rights.

Confines Free Grants to Country Lands.

XV. Provided that, no free grant of Town or Suburban Lots or Lands in the Colony, shall be made under this Act.

Record of limits and particulars of Land.

XVI. Provided also that every person, entitled to avail himself of the privileges of this Act, shall enter into possession and residence upon, and stake out, and record with the nearest Magistrate, the boundaries, plan, position, and particulars of the land in respect of which he seeks to obtain a free grant, in the same manner as the Record of a Pre-emption claim under the Registry law in that behalf, or as near thereto as may be. All lands, of which grants shall be claimed under this Act, shall be taken in one block and not otherwise.

Short Title.

XVII. This Act may be cited as the "Military and Naval Settlers' Act, 1863."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 23rd day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



PROCLAMATION.

No. 3. A. D. 1863.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled an Act to provide for the "Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order, and good government of the same;

And whereas it is of great importance in lessening the freight of goods to the interior to proceed with the construction of the great routes of communication through the country, and provide funds for carrying on the same successfully, by further Tolls on the routes to be benefitted by such reproductive expenditure.

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

Creates additional toll of 1s. 0½d. for every 50lbs. weight of goods going by either of the river routes.

I. There shall be levied and paid as and from the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, unto and to the use of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, in addition to the duties already leviable under the "Roads Toll Act, 1860," the further sum of one shilling and one halfpenny for every fifty pounds weight avoirdupois of goods, and so in proportion for a greater or less quantity than fifty pounds weight of goods, taken or carried as in the "Roads Toll Act, 1860," is more particularly mentioned, and leviable by the same persons, with, under and subject to the same penalties, and otherwise in all respects as duties under the said "Roads Toll Act, 1860."

Short Title.

II. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Roads Toll Extension Act, 1863."

Issued under the Public Seal of the Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



PROCLAMATION.

No. 4. A. D. 1863.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order, and good government of the same;

And whereas it is expedient better to define the rights of registered Free Miners in their claims;

It is hereby declared, enacted, and proclaimed:

Repeals Clause 7 of Gold Fields Act, 1859.

1. That Clause 7 of the Gold Fields Act, 1859, is hereby repealed.

Definition of a Miners' Right in a Claim.

2. Every free miner shall, save as against Her Majesty, have, during the continuance of his certificate, the exclusive right to take the gold and auriferous soil upon or within the claim for the time being duly held registered and *bona fide* not colourably worked by him and the exclusive right of entry on the claim for the purpose of working or carrying away such gold or auriferous soil, or any part thereof. And also as far as may be necessary for the convenient and minerlike working and security of his flumes and property of every description, and for a residence—but he shall have no surface rights therein for any other purpose, save as next hereinafter mentioned, unless specially granted.

One record covers not only the Claim but a fair share of the necessary Water to work it.

3. In addition to the above rights, every registered free miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water flowing naturally through or past his claim as shall in the opinion of the Gold Commissioner be necessary for the due working thereof.

Exclusive water privileges; preliminary notice.

4. Where application is intended to be made for the exclusive grant of any surplus water to be taken from any creek or other locality, every such applicant shall in addition to the existing requirements affix a written notice of all the particulars of his application upon some conspicuous part of the premises to be affected by the proposed grant, for not less than 5 days before recording the same.

Power to Gold Commissioner to modify Grant.

5. The Gold Commissioner, upon protest being entered or for reasonable cause, shall have power to refuse or

modify such application or grant either partially or entirely, as to him shall seem just and reasonable.

Saving of future Miners' Rights to Water.

6. Every exclusive grant of a ditch or water privilege in occupied or unoccupied creeks shall be subject to the rights of such registered free miners as shall then be working or shall thereafter work in the locality from which it is proposed to take such water.

Gold Fields Act penalties recoverable by distress.

7. Whereas it is expedient to confer additional power for enforcing penalties recoverable for infraction of The Gold Laws under Section 40 of the Gold Field's Act, 1859.

It is hereby enacted that such penalties may if deemed proper, be ordered to be recovered by sale and distress to be levied forthwith or at any convenient interval after conviction and nonpayment within so many hours, or such longer time as shall be allowed by distress and sale of any claim or ditch or water privilege, or of any interest therein respectively, or of any personal property of the person on whom such penalty may have been imposed.

Certified copy of any Gold record to be evidence.

8. Every copy of or extract from any record or register under or by virtue of this Act or the Gold Fields' Act, 1859, or any other Act which shall be made in relation to gold mines or gold fields, or any of the Rules and Regulations made in pursuance thereof respectively required to be kept by any Gold Commissioner and certified to be a true copy or extract under the hand of the Gold Commissioner or other person entrusted to take and keep such record or register, shall in the absence of the original register be receivable in any judicial proceeding as evidence of the matters and things therein appearing.

Fees on Recording claims.

9. So much of Section 6 of the Gold Fields' Act, 1859, as imposes a fee of 4s. on the Registration or Re-registration of Claims shall be and is hereby repealed.

In lieu thereof it is hereby enacted and declared, that there shall be paid to the Gold Commissioner for the use of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the following fees: That is to say;

Upon every Registration or Re-registration }
or Record of any Claim..... } 10s. 3d.
And no person not being a free miner, shall be entitled to record a claim or any interest therein.

Gold Commissioner may enlarge Ditches.

10. The Gold Commissioner shall have power, whenever he may deem advisable, to order the enlargement or alteration of any ditch or ditches, and to fix what (if any) compensation shall be paid by the parties to be benefitted by such alteration or enlargement.

Mining Surveyor.

11. In case of dispute as to boundary or measurements, the Gold Commissioner shall have power to employ a surveyor to fix and mark the same, and to cause the reasonable expense thereof to be paid by or between such of the parties interested in the question at issue as he shall deem fair and just.

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 25th day of March, A. D., 1863, and in the Twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS,

By His Excellency's command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



PROCLAMATION.

No. 9. A. D. 1861.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the same;

And whereas it is expedient to amend and consolidate the laws affecting the settlement of unsurveyed Crown Lands in British Columbia;

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

Repeal of former Proclamations.

I. The Proclamation issued by me, under the Public Seal of the said Colony, dated the 4th day of January, 1860, and the Pre-emption Amendment Act 1861, and the Pre-emption Purchase Act, 1861, are hereby repealed.

Purchasers since the 20th June to hold on the ordinary terms of Pre-emption.

II. All purchasers of unsurveyed land in British Columbia, who shall have made their purchases subsequently to the 20th day of June, 1861, and previously to the 27th day of August, 1861, shall hold the land purchased under precisely the same terms and conditions of occupation and improvement as are mentioned in the said Proclamation of the 4th day of January, 1860, with regard to lands pre-empted without purchase.

British subjects, and aliens who shall take the oath of allegiance, may acquire the right to hold land, and to purchase the same when surveyed, on certain conditions.

III. That from and after the date hereof, British subjects and aliens who shall take the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty and Her Successors, may acquire the right to hold and purchase in fee simple, unoccupied and unsurveyed and unreserved Crown Lands in British Columbia, not being the site of an existent or proposed Town, or auriferous land available for mining purposes, or an Indian Reserve or Settlement, under the following conditions:

The settler shall enter into possession and record his claim to any quantity not exceeding 160 acres.

IV. The person desiring to acquire any particular plot of land of the character aforesaid shall enter into possession thereof, and shall record his claim to any quantity not exceeding 160 acres thereof, with the Magistrate residing nearest thereto; paying to the said Magistrate the sum of eight shillings for recording such claim.

A holder of land may acquire additional land contiguous to the 160 acres, by paying an instalment of the purchase money.

V. Any person in possession of 160 acres of land as aforesaid, may acquire the right to hold and purchase any further tract of unsurveyed and unoccupied land aforesaid, over and above the quantity of 160 acres aforesaid, and contiguous thereto, upon payment to the nearest Magistrate of the sum of 2s. 1d. per acre for the same, as and by way of instalment of the purchase money to be ultimately paid to the Government upon the survey of the same land.

Proposing purchaser shall hold and record.

VI. Any person so paying such deposit shall enter into possession and record his claim to such last mentioned tract of land, in manner hereinbefore prescribed.

Description of the land, how to be stated.

VII. The claimant shall in all cases give the best possible description of the land to the Magistrate with whom his claim is recorded, together with a rough plan thereof, and identify the plot in question by placing at the corners of the land four posts, and by stating in his description any other land marks of a noticeable character.

Rectangular shape, or as nearly as possible proportion of the lines.

VIII. Every piece of land sought to be acquired under the provisions of this Proclamation, shall, save as hereinafter mentioned, be of a rectangular shape, and the shortest line thereof shall be at least two-thirds the length of the longest line.

Natural boundaries may be adopted in certain cases.

IX. Where the land sought to be acquired is in whole or in part bounded by mountains, rocks, lakes, swamps, or the margin of a river, or by other natural boundaries, then such natural boundaries may be adopted as the boundaries of the land sought to be acquired, and in such case it shall be sufficient for the claimant to show to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the said form conforms as nearly as circumstances permit to the provisions of this Proclamation.

Lines of adjacent claims may be adopted.

X. If the land sought to be acquired be bounded by a claim, the line of such claim may be adopted by the person so seeking to acquire, notwithstanding any irregularity in such line which may have been occasioned by the adoption of a natural boundary by the claimant of the adjacent claim.

Enclosed spaces may be adopted, notwithstanding any irregularity of shape.

XI. Where a piece of land is partially or entirely enclosed between two or more claims, the claimant may acquire such enclosed piece notwithstanding any irregularity of form, or disproportion in length, of any of the sides.

Boundaries to run as nearly as possible according to the points of the compass.

XII. The boundaries shall run as nearly as possible by the cardinal points of the compass.

Purchase on survey.

XIII. When the Government Survey shall extend to the land claimed, the claimant who has recorded his claim as aforesaid, or his heirs or devisees, or in the case of the grant of a certificate of improvement hereinafter mentioned, the assigns of such claimant shall, if he or they shall have been in continuous occupation of the same land from the date of the record aforesaid, be entitled to purchase the land so acquired, or in respect of which such deposit shall have been paid

as aforesaid, at such rate as may for the time being be fixed by the Government of British Columbia, not exceeding the sum of 4s. 2d. per acre.

Certificate of improvement to be issued when improvements have been made to the extent of 10s. per acre.

XIV. When the claimant, his heirs or devisees, shall prove to the nearest Magistrate by the evidence of himself and of third parties, that he or they has or have continued in permanent occupation of the claim from the date of record, and has or have made permanent improvements thereon to the value of 10s. per acre, the said Magistrate shall grant to the said claimant, his heirs or devisees, a certificate of improvement in the Form marked A, in the Schedule hereto.

When Certificate of improvement has been issued the holder may sell or deal with the land.

XV. Upon the grant of the certificate of improvement aforesaid, the person to whom the same is issued may, subject to any unpaid instalments, sell, mortgage, or lease the land in respect of which such certificate has been issued; but no interest in any plot of land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, shall, before payment of the purchase money, be capable of passing to a purchaser, unless the vendor shall have obtained such certificate of improvement as aforesaid.

Conveyance on payment of the purchase money.

XVI. Upon payment of the purchase money a conveyance of the land purchased shall be executed in favour of the purchaser, reserving the precious minerals with a right to enter and work the same in favour of the Crown, its Assignees and Licensees.

Compensation to owner whose land may be taken or injured in certain cases.

XVII. In the event of the Crown, its Assignees or Licensees, availing itself or themselves of the privileges (other than the taking of land required for roads) mentioned in clauses 25 and 26, a reasonable compensation for the land taken, wasted, or damaged shall be paid to the person whose land shall be taken, wasted or damaged as aforesaid, and in case of dispute the same shall be settled by a jury of six men, to be summoned by the nearest Magistrate.

Priority of title.

XVIII. Priority of title shall be obtained by the person who, being in possession, shall first record his claim in manner aforesaid.

Cancellation of claim on permanent cessation of occupation.

XIX. Whenever any person shall permanently cease to occupy land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, the Magistrate resident nearest to the land in question may, in a summary way, on being satisfied of such permanent cessation, cancel the claim of the person so permanently ceasing to occupy the same, and record the claim thereto of any other person satisfying the requisitions aforesaid.

Deposits and improvements forfeited on cancellation.

XX. All deposits paid in respect of such forfeited claims, and all improvements, buildings and erections thereon shall, (subject to the appeal hereinafter mentioned,) on such cancellation, be absolutely forfeited; and such claims, improvements, building and erections shall, subject to the appeal hereinafter mentioned, be open to settlement by any other person.

Appeal.

XXI. The decision of the Magistrate may be appealed by either party to the decision of the Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia.

Security on Appeal.

XXII. Any person desirous of appealing in manner aforesaid, may be required before such appeal be heard, to find such security as may be hereafter pointed out by the Rules or Orders hereinafter directed to be published.

Procedure.

XXIII. The procedure before the Magistrate and Judge respectively, shall be according to such Rules and Orders as shall be published by such Judge with the approbation of the Governor for the time being of British Columbia.

Ejectment or trespass by holder.

XXIV. Whenever a person in occupation at the time of record aforesaid, shall have recorded as aforesaid, and he, his heirs, or (in the case of a certificate of improvement) his assigns, shall have continued in permanent occupation of the same land since the date of such record, he or they may, save as hereinbefore mentioned, bring ejectment, or trespass, against any intruder upon the same land, to the same extent as if he or they were seized of the legal estate in possession in the same land.

Saving of right to search and get gold in favor of free miners.

XXV. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as giving a right to any claimant to exclude free miners from searching for any of the precious minerals or working the same, upon the conditions aforesaid.

Power to Government to re-take land for public purposes.

XXVI. The Government shall notwithstanding any claim, record, or conveyance aforesaid, be entitled to enter and take such portion of the land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, as may be required for roads, or other public purposes.

Water for mining purposes may be taken.

XXVII. Water privileges and the right of carrying water for mining purposes, may, notwithstanding any claim recorded, be claimed and taken upon, under or over the said land so pre-empted or purchased as aforesaid, by free miners requiring the same, and obtaining a grant, or license from the Gold Commissioner, and paying a compensation for waste or damage to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such water privilege or carriage of water, to be ascertained in case of dispute in manner aforesaid.

If new claim taken up the old one is lost.

XXVIII. If any person, being already registered as a claimant, register a claim to any other land not being contiguous thereto, the land so previously claimed shall, *ipso facto* be forfeited, and shall, with all improvements made thereon, be open to settlement by any other person.

Arbitrament of Magistrate.

XXIX. In case any dispute shall arise between persons with regard to any land so acquired as aforesaid, any one of the parties in difference may, before ejectment or action of trespass brought, refer the question in difference to the nearest Magistrate, who is hereby authorized to proceed in a summary way to restore the possession of any land in dispute to the person whom he shall deem entitled to the same, and to abate all intrusions, and award and levy such costs and damages as he may think fit.

Short Title.

XXX. This Proclamation may be cited as the "Pre-emption Consolidation Act, 1861."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 27th day of August, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred

and Sixty One, and in the Twenty-fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SCHEDULE A,

I hereby certify that _____ has satisfied me by evidence of (naming the witnesses, and detailing any other evidence upon which the Magistrate has come to his judgment) that _____ of _____ has made improvements to the extent of 10s. an acre on acres of land, situated at _____

Signed,
this _____ day of _____

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia.

Proclamation having the force of Law in Her Majesty's Colony of British Columbia.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order and good Government of the same;

And whereas, it is expedient to afford to aliens desirous of becoming naturalized British subjects, facilities for so doing, and also to afford greater security and facility in the possession and transferring of land, and for quieting of titles transmitted in part or in whole through aliens;

Now therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

1. Every alien now residing, or who may hereafter come to reside in the said Colony with intent to settle therein, and who shall have actually resided therein, or in the adjacent Colony of Vancouver Island, or partly in the one Colony and partly in the other, for a continuous period of three years, without having been, during any portion of that time, a stated resident in any foreign country out of Her Majesty's dominions, shall be entitled to procure himself to be naturalized in manner hereinafter described.

2. Every alien desirous of becoming so naturalized, shall procure a declaration of residence and character, to be made and subscribed by some British subject in the form marked A, in the schedule hereto.

Such alien shall, in the next place, make and subscribe a declaration of residence in the form marked B, in the said schedule hereto, and shall also take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty and Her Successors, in the form marked C, in the said schedule.

3. Every such declaration and oath may be taken, made and subscribed before any Justice of the Peace, acting in any part of the Colony of British Columbia, or before any person appointed by Her Majesty to be a Judge in British Columbia. Every such declaration and oath shall be forthwith delivered to such alien, with the certificate at the foot thereof, signed by such Justice of the Peace, or by the Registrar of the said Judge, stating the compliance on the part of the said alien with the regulations hereinbefore contained.

4. It shall be lawful for the said alien to present all the said documents, properly subscribed and filled up as aforesaid, in open Court, on the first day of any Assizes or general sittings of the Court of British Columbia, in any place in the said Colony. And all such documents shall be then read aloud in open Court, and it shall be lawful for the said Court, on the last day of the said Assizes or general sittings, to order all the said documents and proceedings to be entered as of record in the said Court. And thereupon such alien shall be admitted and deemed, while within the said Colony of British Columbia, to be thenceforth a British subject to all intents and purposes whatever, and to hold, enjoy and transmit all property, rights and capacities, in the same manner as if born within Her Majesty's dominions.

5. Any woman (not a British subject previously to her marriage) married to a British subject, whether by birth or naturalization, shall be deemed to be a British subject, naturalized as from the date of her marriage, or of her husband's naturalization, whichever event shall last happen.

6. The declarations hereinbefore referred to (the forms whereof are set forth in the schedule hereunto) shall be deemed to be made in accordance with the Act 5 and 6, Wm. IV, c. 62, for the abolition of unnecessary oaths; and any wilful false statement made therein shall be deemed perjury, and shall expose every person making such false statement, or procuring the same to be made, to all the penalties of perjury. And, in addition to all such penalties, it shall be lawful for the said Court, on motion by the prosecutor, on any trial for perjury or subornation of perjury in respect of any such declaration, to declare null and void the naturalization based upon such false declaration; and thereupon all such steps shall be taken as shall be thought fitting by the said Court. Provided nevertheless, that nothing shall affect the rights of any other person, derived under the person whose naturalization is so annulled, unless such other person shall have been cognizant of the perjury at the time of acquiring the right.

7. There shall be paid to the Justice of the Peace before whom such declarations and oath as aforesaid shall be taken and subscribed, the sum of four shillings and no more for each such declaration and for such oath respectively; and by the Registrar of the said Court for reading and recording the said certificate and documents, the sum of six shillings and no more; and for every copy of such documents the same amount as for an office copy of any judgment of the said Court. And all such fees shall be applied as any other fees payable to Justices and Registrars are applicable by law or custom.

8. Every alien shall have the same capacity to take, hold, enjoy, recover, convey and transmit title to lands and real estate of every description, in this Colony,

as if he were, at the time of the passing of this Act, a natural born British subject; and no person shall be disturbed in the possession or precluded from the recovery of any lands or real estate in this Colony by reason only that some person from or through whom he may derive his title was an alien.

9. This Act may be referred to in all legal proceedings as the "Aliens' Act, 1859."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, this 14th day of May, 1859, in the twenty-second year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE SCHEDULE BEFORE REFERRED TO.

FORM A.

I, M. N. of—do solemnly declare that I am a naturalized British subject (or British born subject as the case may be) and that I have known A. B. of—a Prussian subject (or as the case may be) ever since—and that the said A. B. has resided within the Colony of—for a period of [three years or upwards] that he is a person of good character, and that there exists to my knowledge no reason why to the said A. B. there should not be granted all the right and capacities of a natural born British subject, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in compliance with the provisions of the statute made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of the late King William IV., intituled an Act for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

(Signed)

M. N.

Declared and subscribed by the said M. N., before me, in pursuance of an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62, and of the Proclamation of the 14th day of May, 1859. And I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said A. B. has complied with the requisite formalities specified in such Proclamation, entitling him to be naturalized as a British subject, and I know of no reason why he should not be so naturalized.

(Signed)

J. P.

J. P. for British Columbia, residing at—this—day of—186 .

FORM B.

I, A. B. do solemnly declare that I have resided three years in this Colony (or in this Colony and the adjacent Colony of Vancouver Island, as the case may be) with intent to settle in this Colony, and without having been during that time a stated resident in any foreign country. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in compliance with the provisions of the statute made and passed in the session of Parliament, held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of the late King William IV., intituled an Act for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

(Signed)

A. B.

Declared and subscribed before me, in pursuance of an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62, and of the Proclamation of the 14th day of May, 1859. And I hereby

certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said A. B. has complied with the requisite formalities specified in such Proclamation, entitling him to be naturalized as a British subject, and I know of no reason why he should not be so naturalized.

(Signed)

J. P.

J. P. for British Columbia, residing at—this—day of—186 .

FORM C.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, A. B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the dependencies and colonies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, and that I will defend Her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever, which shall be made against Her Person, Crown, or Dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies, which may be formed against Her or them. And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defend to the utmost of my power, the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an Act intituled "An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown] and [better securing the Rights and Liberties of the subject," is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the Heirs of Her Body, being Protestants, hereby renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of the said Realm and its dependencies and colonies as aforesaid, and I do declare that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within the same or any other part thereof. And I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian. So help me God.

(Signed)

A. B.

Sworn and subscribed by the said A. B., before me, this—day of—186 . And I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said A. B. has complied with the requisite formalities specified in the Proclamation of the 14th day of May, 1859, entitling him to be naturalized as a British subject, and I know of no reason why he should not be so naturalized.

(Signed)

J. P.

Justice of the Peace for British Columbia, residing at—this—day of—186 .

Reports.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WILLIAMS LAKE AND CARIBOO.

TOPOGRAPHICAL REPORT ON PORTIONS OF THE WILLIAMS LAKE AND CARIBOO DISTRICTS, AND ON THE FRASER RIVER, FROM FORT ALEXANDER TO FORT GEORGE. BY LIEUTENANT H. SPENCER PALMER, ROYAL ENGINEERS.

(Continued.)

The yellow border on the accompanying map may be taken to fairly define the southwestern and south-eastern limits of the district of Cariboo. Any further description of its boundaries is needless, inasmuch as each season's exploration tends to expand the mines

further and further in a northerly direction; it will suffice here to represent its southern limits, and to remark that the region partially prospected and inhabited by miners up to the close of last year occupies a rectangle about 1100 square miles in extent (defined on the map), whose southwestern side is a line 40 miles in length, passing from the neighbourhood of Quesnel-forks, in a northwesterly direction, through Cottonwood. The general tendency of the auriferous ranges throughout the colony leads to the conjecture that future explorations will discover an almost unbroken continuation of rich deposits, maintaining a north-northwesterly direction, and occupying a large portion of the great elbow of the Fraser river.

Cariboo is closely packed with mountains of considerable altitude, singularly tumbled and irregular in character, and presenting steep and thickly-wooded slopes. Here and there tremendous masses, whose summits are from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea, tower above the general level, and form centres of radiation of subordinate ranges. This mountain system is drained by innumerable streams, of every size from large brooks to tiny rivulets, known respectively in mining phraseology as "creeks" and "gulches", which run in every imaginable direction of the compass, and, winding among the valleys and gorges, discharge themselves into the larger streams or "rivers," which at length conduct their waters to the Fraser.

The fall of all these streams is very rapid, and they are subject to excessive increase of volume, from the melting of the immense accumulations of hibernal snow, and from the heavy rains which fall during the summer months. The most remunerative mining is generally found near the head waters of the creeks, in close proximity to the mountain clusters which seem to be the great centres of wealth, and thus some of the less attractive diggings on the rivers and on the lower parts of the creeks have as yet scarcely claimed attention.

Of the superior mountain masses mentioned above, the most familiar are Mounts Snowshoe, Burdett, and Agnes, the latter more generally known as "The Bald Mountain of Williams Creek." These rise in their most elevated parts to a little over 6,000 feet above the sea, and, though not the loftiest, are fair types of the other remarkable clusters in Cariboo. At these high altitudes vegetation becomes scanty, and their summits and the upper parts of their slopes may be described as undulating downs, clothed with good pasturage, and widely-scattered groups of undersized firs—hence the well known title, the "Bald Hills of Cariboo." It would be a hopeless task for me to attempt to convey in detail a fair idea of the impressive nature of the views from the summits of these hills in fine weather—in the foreground the tumbled sea of the Cariboo mountains; narrow, gloomy valleys, forest-clad slopes, and the bleak unwieldy masses of the bald hills, here and there patched with snow—far off to the south and west, the softer outlines of the table-lands—to the east a singularly rugged, inhospitable country, crammed with serrated ranges of hills, and beyond them the snowy ridges of the Rocky Mountains glistening through the pure air from almost incredible distances; scenes such as these, ever varying in detail, reward the traveller in this remarkable region; they should be often seen to be well described, but it would even then be no ordinary task to do justice to their wild grandeur and sublimity.

I scarcely entertain a doubt that the hills of Cariboo are an outlying portion of the Rocky Mountain system, for the connection between them and the distant lofty ridges to the east, whose remoteness establishes their identity as part of the main Rocky Mountain range, appeared to me to be broken by no interval of magni-

tude, certainly by no extensive tract of table-land or low country.

The most prominent of the mining creeks of Cariboo, mentioned in order of importance, are Williams, Lightning, Jack of Clubs, Antler, &c., and some of the smaller creeks, such as Lowhee, Last Chance and Nelson, have proved very rich. Many others are now well known, some worked and proved, some only "prospectured", and each season's exploration adds numbers to the list. It will be observed, on an examination of the sketch, that the head waters of many of these streams radiate in a remarkable manner from the bald clusters already described; thus, on Mount Agnes, a small circle of one and a half miles' radius includes within its limits the sources of Williams, Lightning, Grouse, Jack of Clubs and Antler creeks, streams notorious for the richness of their gold yields; the source of the north branch of Swift river is included within the same limits. Cunningham, Hervey, Snowshoe and Keithley Creeks, a second branch of Antler, and the south fork of Swift river take their rise, in like manner, within a small circle on Snowshoe mountain. These hills are composed of metamorphic slate, traversed by veins of quartz which are believed to be of an auriferous nature; and if it be reasonable to assume that the other unexamined bald hills of the region, similar to outward appearance in geological character, are foci of equal wealth, we may with like reason, consider Cariboo one of the most inexhaustible gold-fields in the world.

The streams of the southern and eastern portions of the district discharge their waters into the north branch of the Quesnel; their importance in the eyes of miners is, owing to the superior wealth of the recently discovered creeks to the north, rapidly waning. Antler creek is described by prospectors as the main branch of Bear river, flowing into the Fraser near the crown of the great elbow; three streams, viz: Willow river, Sugar and Lightning creeks, convey to the westward the waters of the richest part of Cariboo; the course of the last is well known, the two first are believed to join the Fraser below Fort George. The valleys of the mining creeks are generally narrow, rocky, and thickly-wooded, and frequently swampy. The forests consist of cedar and many varieties of pine of inconsiderable size, and brushwood and fallen logs cause the usual difficulty in travelling.

Richfield, Van Winkle, Antler and Keithley, small, crowded clusters of wooden houses—the three last situated on the creeks whose names they bear—are the packing termini of Cariboo, the depots where miners can purchase at exorbitant prices food, clothing and mining tools, and sometimes luxuries. The cramped nature of these localities will prevent their ever becoming towns of any size. The first named is the most cheerful and thriving, and contains the largest number of dwellings, and, from its position on Williams, the most important known creek in the district, is the acknowledged capital of Cariboo; but the region is so closely packed with mountains that I at present know of no central site within its confines that would admit of the growth in future years, of a really large and populous city. On and without the confines, reserves for town-sites have been already made, at Cottonwood and at the mouth of Quesnel river; the importance of the latter is too obvious to require discussion here.

It is difficult to find language to express in adequate terms the utter vileness of the trails of Cariboo, dreaded alike by all classes of travellers; slippery, precipitous ascents and descents, fallen logs, overhanging branches, roots, rocks, swamps, turbid pools and miles of deep mud; these are a few of the disagreeables of a journey through the district such as I performed in the driest part of the autumn, and I cannot

conceive what the difficulties must be at the first melting of the snow, and during the subsequent heavy rains. Some of the trails owe their existence to travel alone, others have been partially constructed on emergencies by Government and by private enterprise, but all are execrable, for the simple reason that they have never been properly made. The courses of the eastern and western routes, from Quesnel-forks and Cottonwood respectively to Richfield, may be readily traced, on reference to the map. As far as Keithley on the one hand and Van Winkle on the other, the trails are level as compared with the portions that follow, but between these points, they reach to a grand acme of all that is abominable. The only good parts are on the actual summits of the bald hills; even the upper portions of the slopes are, in many places, green, spongy swamps, the head waters of the radiating creeks; and, directly the forest is entered, the more serious evils begin. The trail from Van Winkle to Marmot Lake, the descent to the right bank of Williams Creek, the approaches to Antler from either side, and the hill rising from Keithley must be vividly remembered by all who have journeyed over them; the excessive variations of level are indicated on one of the plans accompanying this paper. These are the main lines of communication; the miners' trails, leading to the diggings on the outlying creeks, can only be travelled on foot.

One of the greatest evils of Cariboo is the entire absence of good pasturage in the lowlands, for, although on the summits and superior slopes of the bald hills there is plenty of excellent pasture-land, the valleys are clothed with dense, grassless forests, broken only by occasional lakes and beaver-swamps, fringed with poor, innutritive feed. Hence it is not to be wondered at that animals, arriving on the borders of Cariboo weakened already by two or three days' absence from bunch-grass, soon succumb to want of food, and to exhausting journeys over the vilest imaginable trails. The most loathsome, if not the saddest sights that greet the traveller in this region are the numerous carcasses of horses that have been thus literally tired to death, and generally left to rot where they fell. Good mules are rarely seen in Cariboo, they are too valuable to be thus sacrificed by the score, and seldom pass to the north of the Quesnel river; cheap, hardy Indian horses are preferred by the packers, both for economy's sake and for the greater facility with which they traverse swampy ground; but it is a common occurrence for a laden train of these horses to start from the mouth or the forks of Quesnel for the interior of the mines, and to return with but half, or even less, of their number.

It is of course impracticable for the Government to follow with expensive trails closely on the rapid and wandering steps of the miners, but I beg to testify to the grave importance of at least one good arterial trail through the mountainous, grassless mining regions north of the Quesnel. If facilities be afforded in this district for the rapid performance of journeys by pack-animals, a reduction in the prices of provisions—the result of all others the most desirable—will be at once attained, and I think it no exaggeration to say that, with good trails, the packer would perform three journeys in the time it now takes him to perform one.

Thus the periods of the animals' absence from good feed would be shorter, and the increased facilities for transport would admit of their being supplied with a small amount of barley for the journeys through the mountains. I may observe, in proof of the urgent necessity for improved trails in and near Cariboo, that, while transport from Lillooet to Alexander, a distance of some 200 miles, cost, last autumn, about 35 cents (17½d.) per lb. it was difficult to get packers to carry goods from Alexander to Richfield, a distance

of but 107 miles, for 50 cents (2s.1d.) per lb.

The importance of the matter here urged must, of course, have been ere this obvious to you, and from the steps towards the improvement of a central line* that have been already taken, it is evident that the Government recognizes its immediate necessity. The inferior wealth of the creeks along the southeastern border of Cariboo, and the consequent thinner mining population in that part, have less urgent claims for the helping hand of Government. The efforts of private individuals, alluded to in an earlier part of this paper, viz: the construction of the "Middle Route," and of the trails from the neighbourhood of Bridge Creek to Beaver Lake and Quesnel Lake, respectively, are alike beneficial to the miner and to the country: by them new tracts of country are opened up, and new lines of pasturage made available, and their tendency to facilitate and expedite traffic must result in a diminution of the prices of transport. The road system now being pursued will, if carried out, open up one important main waggon-line on the western route for the supply of the richest and most largely populated creeks of Cariboo; the other trails to the south, and the eastern route to the north, of Williams Lake, with their branches, may continue to furnish, by means of pack-animals, supplies to the comparatively unimportant district south of Antler.

The inclemency of the climate of the mining regions of Cariboo, due more directly to their great elevation, must be a subject for regret, and it is singularly unfortunate that the season most favourable to mining, extending from June to September inclusive, is usually, from such accounts as we can gather, the wettest part of the year, a fine interval of three or four weeks in August alone excepted. No reliable meteorological statistics have as yet been obtained, but from the testimony of those who spent the winter of '61-'62 in the mines, we learn that the first heavy snow at the settlements fell in October, and were succeeded by a partial thaw. The winter and spring weather seems to have been a succession of severe snow-storms and fine, clear intervals, until at length, towards the close of May, the regular thaw commenced, and was soon followed by the incessant, drenching rains of mining season. The maximum depth of snow in the valleys, at a height of some 4000 feet above the sea, was about six feet—on the hills of course much greater.

Viewed under the most favourable circumstances of weather, and with the accessories of such comforts as can late in the season be obtained, Cariboo, though singularly healthy, is at best but a cheerless, inhospitable region, possessing no attraction but its mines. I no longer wonder at the large exodus of last year, when, in spite of the allurements of wealth, hundreds of inexperienced immigrant gold-seekers turned back, dismayed at the climate, the rugged country, the obstructive trails, the scanty and expensive food, and their own ignorance of skilled mining. The indomitable pluck and perseverance of the "prospectors," the hardy pioneers of the mines, can only be appreciated by those who have paid a visit to Cariboo.

The "caribou," (a species of reindeer from which the region derives its name) the marten, the marmot and other animals frequent the mountains and valleys, and are hunted in winter, for the sake of their skins and their meat, by the Carrier Indians, who emigrate thither from their summer abodes on the large lakes and rivers.

The gold of Cariboo is not easily obtainable, and a knowledge of practical mining, shafting, tunnelling, and drifting is necessary to those who desire to work to advantage. The richest deposits are found in the

*Government notices for tenders for the construction of a Waggon-road from Alexander to Cottonwood, and of Bridle-roads thence to Richfield and Antler, dated 22nd of January, 1863.

existing and in the old channels of the creeks, down close to the rocks *in situ*, called in mining language "bed rocks," which in Cariboo are talcose slates. From the apparent centralization of wealth in the bald mountains arises the popular theory among miners that the quartz veins of those hills will be found to be the origin of the gold of the creeks. Although the geological question, as to whether the accumulations of superficial matter containing gold are due to the disintegration and denudation of the rocks from causes such as are now in operation, or to cataclysmal action, seems to be an undecided one, the almost granular form of the gold found in quartz veins is a fact that goes far to shatter this supposition on the part of the miners that the large nuggets of the creeks of Cariboo can be derived from veins of that nature.

I should be trespassing beyond my province, were I to attempt to describe the mechanical methods by which the gold is extracted from the earth, or to furnish statistics of the populations and yields of the various mining creeks; subjects such as these claim the attention of the Gold Commissioners. But I beg permission to contribute my testimony to the extraordinary auriferous wealth of Cariboo, and, in very few words, to clear up a point upon which an uninitiated person is likely to be misled, viz: the nominal yield of a "claim."

A miner's claim occupies a piece of ground 100 feet square. When a creek has "prospected" well, it is usual for miners to form themselves into companies of from four to eight, or upwards, to take up their claims (for each man 100 feet square) in proximity to one another, and to work the whole ground thus claimed for the benefit of the company. If rich "pay-dirt" be struck, and the mine be in a sufficiently advanced state, companies, anxious to obtain the greatest possible quantity of gold in the shortest possible space of time, will frequently employ additional working hands, and work during the whole 24 hours. The wages given last season were £2 for the day of 12 hours. By these means extraordinary yields are sometimes obtained, and instances were known last autumn of as much as 250 oz. (about £800 sterling), or even more, being "washed up" by some of the richest companies on Williams Creek, as the result of 24 hours' labour. Thus, although this sum, subject to deductions for the hired assistance, was divided among the four, six, or eight lucky proprietors, as the case might be, it must be remembered that it was due to the labours of probably double the number of men, and that the dividend thus declared should not, in such instances as these, be taken as indicating the direct result of one man's work. Cases occur of rich "pockets" of gold being struck, and incredible sums being rapidly extracted by simple means and at no extra expense; these are exceptions.

The leading physical and topographical features of Cariboo have now been briefly reviewed. It is my duty, before closing this section, again to urge the imperative and immediate necessity for the improvement of the trails in Cariboo, upon which so much that is vital depends. To carry out these measures, if they be not done by contract, it will of course be essential that properly qualified men be early this year on the spot, provided with the necessary authority, and in readiness to prosecute the works by means of such labour as will no doubt be obtainable at the hands of the too early immigrants. The immediate superintendence of the construction of roads or trails in a country so rugged as Cariboo will require the careful and exclusive attention of experienced and skilful men. I take this opportunity of recording the fact that, although it is two and a half years since the wealth of the Cariboo Gold-fields became known, no officer or other member of this Department has yet

visited the region armed with any authority whatsoever in the matter of roads; my own hasty trip through the mines was made for purposes of general examination only.

A description of the character of the Fraser between Fort Alexander and Fort George, and its facilities for navigation, will occupy the concluding paragraphs of this paper.

(To be continued.)

Shipping Regulations.



REGULATIONS

FOR

PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1862,

AND OF

AN ORDER IN COUNCIL dated 9th January, 1863.

These Rules apply to all Ships, whatever their Nationality, within the limits of British Jurisdiction, and to British and French Ships whether within British Jurisdiction or not.

They take effect from 1st June, 1863.

PRELIMINARY.

Art. 1. In the following Rules every Steam Ship which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a Sailing Ship; and every Steam Ship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS.

LIGHTS.

Art. 2. The Lights mentioned in the following Articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers, from sunset to sunrise.

LIGHTS FOR STEAM SHIPS.

Art. 3. Sea-going Steam Ships when under weigh shall carry:

(A.) AT THE FOREMAST HEAD, a bright White Light, so fixed as to show an uniform and unbroken Light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, viz. from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on either side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles:

(B.) ON THE STARBOARD SIDE, a Green Light, so constructed as to throw an uniform and unbroken Light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the starboard side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles:

(C.) ON THE PORT SIDE, a Red Light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken Light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the port side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles:

(D.) The said Green and Red Side Lights shall be fitted with inboard screens, projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these

lights from being seen across the bow.

LIGHTS FOR STEAM TUGS.

Art. 4. Steam Ships, when towing other ships, shall carry two bright White Mast-head Lights vertically, in addition to their side lights, so as to distinguish them from other Steam Ships. Each of these Mast-head Lights shall be of the same construction and character as the Mast-head Lights which other Steam Ships are required to carry.

LIGHTS FOR SAILING SHIPS.

Art. 5. Sailing Ships under weigh, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as Steam Ships under weigh, with the exception of the White Mast-head Lights, which they shall never carry.

EXCEPTIONAL LIGHTS FOR SMALL SAILING VESSELS.

Art. 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for instant exhibition, and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such a manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with suitable screens.

LIGHTS FOR SHIPS AT ANCHOR.

Art. 7. Ships, whether Steam Ships or Sailing Ships, when at anchor in roadsteads or fairways, shall exhibit, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon, and at a distance of at least one mile.

LIGHTS FOR PILOT VESSELS.

Art. 8. Sailing Pilot Vessels shall not carry the lights required for other sailing vessels, but shall carry a White Light at the mast head, visible all round the horizon,—and shall also exhibit a Flare-up Light every fifteen minutes.

LIGHTS FOR FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.

Art. 9. Open Fishing Boats and other open boats shall not be required to carry the side lights required for other vessels; but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a Green Slide on the one side and a Red Slide on the other side; and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

Fishing Vessels and open boats when at anchor, or attached to their nets and stationary, shall exhibit a bright White Light.

Fishing Vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a Flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

RULES CONCERNING FOG SIGNALS.

FOG SIGNALS.

Art. 10. Whenever there is fog, whether by day or night, the Fog Signals described below shall be carried and used, and shall be sounded at least every five minutes; viz:—

(a.) Steam Ships under weigh shall use a Steam Whistle placed before the funnel, not less than eight feet from the deck:

(b.) Sailing Ships under weigh shall use a Fog Horn:

(c.) Steam Ships and Sailing Ships when not under weigh shall use a Bell.

STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

TWO SAILING SHIPS MEETING.

Art. 11. If two Sailing Ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

TWO SAILING SHIPS CROSSING.

Art. 12. When two Sailing Ships are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, then, if they have the wind on different sides, the ship with the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the ship with the wind on the starboard side; except in the case in which the ship with the wind on the port side is close hauled and the other ship free, in which case the latter ship shall keep out of the way; but if they have the wind on the same side, or if one of them has the wind aft, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

TWO SHIPS UNDER STEAM MEETING.

Art. 13. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

TWO SHIPS UNDER STEAM CROSSING.

Art. 14. If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

SAILING SHIP AND SHIP UNDER STEAM.

Art. 15. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship, and the other a steam ship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam ship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

SHIPS UNDER STEAM TO SLACKEN SPEED.

Art. 16. Every steam ship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed, or, if necessary, stop and reverse; and every steam ship shall, when in a fog, go at a moderate speed.

VESSELS OVERTAKING OTHER VESSELS.

Art. 17. Every vessel overtaking any other vessel shall keep out of the way of the said last-mentioned vessel.

CONSTRUCTION OF ARTICLES 12, 14, 15, AND 17.

Art. 18. Where by the above rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course, subject to the qualifications contained in the following Article.

PROVIDO TO SAVE SPECIAL CASES.

Art. 19. In obeying and construing these Rules, due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation; and due regard must also be had to any special circumstances which may exist in any particular case rendering a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

NO SHIP, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, TO NEGLECT PROPER PRECAUTIONS.

Art. 20. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

Copies of the above Rules, in a Pamphlet of a convenient size, can be obtained free of charge at any Shipping Office or Custom House in the United Kingdom or in the Colonies; and at any British Consular Office abroad.

T. H. FARRER,

Assistant Secretary, Marine Department.

Board of Trade, 12th January, 1863.

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